THE ROLE OF GENDER CHARACTERISTICS OF PATIENTS IN THE SPREAD OF COVID-19 DISEASE IN THE BUKHARA REGION.

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Abstract: This article examines the role of gender characteristics of patients in the spread of COVID-19 disease. The study analyzed data on a higher incidence of COVID-19 in representatives of one gender or another.

Key words: COVID-19, gender characteristics, gender groups.

Relevance of the topic: In the course of successful research conducted in the field of public health, it can be observed that during the epidemic, new opportunities appear to prevent the spread of existing diseases. The recent COVID-19 pandemic, which all of humanity has experienced, has also shown the need to develop a variety of preventive measures against the spread of infectious diseases. In the process of developing these measures, it is necessary to take into account many social features of the disease. | In particular, the study of its gender characteristics in the spread of the disease is very important for preventing the spread of the disease and developing preventive measures. In turn, it can be said that women and men often have different attitudes towards the spread of the disease. This situation is explained by the biological sexual characteristics of the human body, as well as socially constructed gender obligations. Consistent patterns recorded in almost all countries with gender-disaggregated data on COVID-19 patients show that more men suffer severe illnesses and die compared to women of the same age.In the course of experiments conducted in several countries, it can be observed that the gender characteristics of the disease are different. For example, reports prepared by representatives of the Canadian Health Service provided information that the incidence of women is higher than that of men. The main reason

for this was explained by the fact that women work several times more than men in professions related to healthcare and nursing. That is, in such a situation, women are considered to be the ones who communicate more with patients. Based on the results of the statistical analysis conducted in the Russian Federation, the following conclusions were drawn. Accordingly, the new coronavirus infection is characterized by a higher mortality rate in men than in women. This may be due to increased production of type 1 interferon as an early response to COVID-19. On the other hand, due to the lack of experience in studying the gender characteristics of the spread of COVID-19 in Uzbekistan, we studied the gender aspects of the spread of coronavirus infection using the example of the Bukhara region.

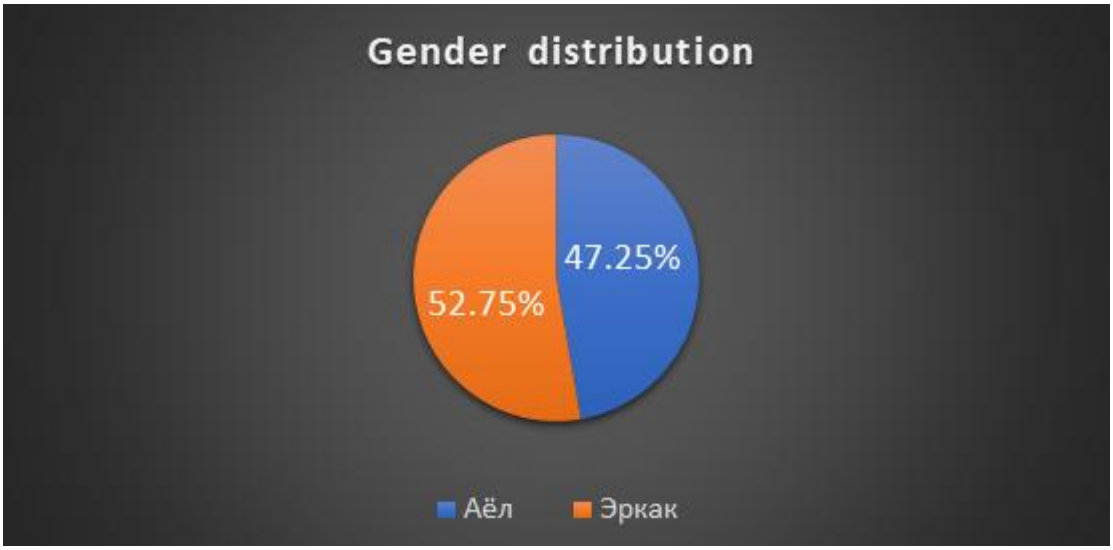
Objective: To study the gender characteristics of the spread of COVID-19 in the Bukhara region across different population groups.

Materials and Methods: The study analyzed the demographic data of 2,002 patients diagnosed with COVID-19 who received treatment at Bukhara Regional Hospital and the Regional Infectious Diseases Hospital during 2020–2022.

Results: To assess the role of gender characteristics in the spread of COVID-19, all treated patients were divided into two groups according to sex. As shown in the table below, the disease occurred in almost equal proportions among men and women, with only a slight predominance among men. Of the 2,002 patients included in the study, 1,055 (52.75%) were men and 947 (47.25%) were women.

Gender distribution

Gender	amount	percentage
Women	947	47.25%
Men	1055	52.75%



Conclusion: When comparing with the countries of the world, analyzing the gender characteristics of the spread of the disease in the Bukhara region, the detection rate of the disease among men and women was determined in almost equal percentages. A slight advantage can only be observed in men. The main reason for this situation can be explained by the relatively high percentage of men in positions that involve more communication with the public. On the other hand, there is a great need for a number of laboratory tests to identify the gender characteristics of the spread of the disease.

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